THE COLUMBIAN,

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN CONSOLIDATED.)

Issued weekly, every Friday morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

TWO DOLLARS per year, payable in advance, or ~~setting~~ the year. After the expiration of the year $2.50 will be charged. To subscribers out of the county the terms are $2 per year, strictly in advance —$2.24 if not paid in advance and $3.00 if payment be delayed beyond the year.

No paper discontinued, except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits after the expiration of the first year will not be given.

Allpapers sent out of the State or to distant post offices must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

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JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our J b Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on demand, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

C. B. BROCKWAY, G. E. ELWELL, } Editors and Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1878.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XII, NO. 26
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLII, NO. 64

RATES OF ADVERTISING

SPACE.	1M.	3M.	3M.	6M.	1Y.
One inch	$2.00	$2.50	$3.00	$5.00	$8.00
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Four inches	5.00	7.00	9.00	13.00	20.00
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One column	20.00	25.00	30.00	50.00	100.00

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Transient or Local notices, twenty cents a line regular advertisements half rates.

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Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association —Wm. Peacock, President, J. H. Robison, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J. J. Brower, President, C. G. Barkley, Secretary.

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Rev. J. P. Tustin, (Supply.)
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Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No news rented. All are welcome.

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J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market.

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Hartman's building, Main street.

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Clark & Wolf's Store, Main street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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jan. 11, 1878

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ATTORNEY-A-T-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office, Hartman's Block, corner Main and Market Streets

N. U. FUNK,
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F. P. BILLMEYER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OFFICE—In Hartman's Building, Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

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Bloomsburg, Pa.
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ABBOTT & RHAWN,
Attorneys-at-Law.
CATAWISSA, PA.
Pensions obtained.
dec 21, '77-1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. HOWELL,
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Office in Hartman's Block, second floor, corner Main and Market Streets,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
May 26—1y.

C. M. DRINKER, GUN and LOCKSMITH.
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March 26,'77—y

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Purifies the blood, renovates and invigorates the whole System.
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Dear Sir—I will most cheerfully add my testimony to the great number you have already received in favor of your great and good medicine, Vegetine, for I do not think enough can be said in its praise; for I was troubled over thirty years with that dreadful disease, Catarrh, and had such bad coughing-spells that it would seem as though I never could breathe any more, and Vegetine has cured me; and I do feel to thank God all the time that there is so good a medicine as Vegetine, and I also think it one of the best medicines for coughs and weak, sinking feelings at the stomach, and advise everybody to take the Vegetine, for I can assure them it is one of the best medicines that ever was.
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Vegetine GIVES HEALTH, STRENGTH AND APPETITE.
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Yours respectfully,
Mrs. A. A. DINSMORE
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Vegetine IT IS A Valuable Remedy.
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Dear Sir—I have taken several bottles of your vegetine, and am convinced it is a valuable remedy for Dyspepsia, Kidney complaint, and general debility of the system.
I can heartily recommend it to all suffering from the above complaints.
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Mrs. MUNROE PARKER,
86 Athens Street.

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A Health-Giving Power!
PURIFIES THE BLOOD,
INVIGORATES THE LIVER,
PROMOTES DICESTION, and
STRENGTHENS THE NERVES,
Thus effectually curing disease of whatever name or nature. It is worthy of a trial. RELIEF guaranteed.

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Is AGREEABLE to the taste, GRATEFUL to the stomach, and acts efficiently as a CATHARTIC, ALTERATIVE and DIURETIC. Its action is not attended with any unpleasant feeling, neither [illegible]angour nor debility experienced, but on the contrary, refreshment and invigoration.
Its immediate effect upon the digestive organs, whether impaired by disease or exhausted from any cause, is to increase their powers of assimilation and nutrition, the appetite being increased at once. To those affected with an engorged condition of the liver, as Biliousness, characterized by a dusky complexion, a coated tongue, a pasty, bad taste in the mouth, a capricious appetite and sluggish action of the bowels, with a sense of illness in the head and of mental duliness, VIGORENE proves most valuable.
Its effect upon the kidneys is no less happy, a turbid, irritating urine is quickly cleared up by it.
Inflammatory and Chronic RHEUMATISM will soon disappear by a persistent use of VIGORENE.
For the cure of Skin Diseases and Eruptions of all kinds, VIGORENE is most certain.
VIGORENE is composed of the active properties of HERBS, ROOTS, GUMS and BARKS, that Nature alone furnishes, great care being taken by us that they are gathered at the right season of the year, and that they possess their native virtues.
That VIGORENE has the power to PURIFY THE BLOOD, INVIGORATE the LIVER, and STIMULATE the DIGESTIVE ORGANS, is indisputably proven by those who have given it a trial and have been permanently cured.
We do not ask you to try a dozen bottles to experience relief, for we GUARANTEE you will feel better from the first few doses.
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"THE CELEBRATION AT WYOMING.

Notwithstanding the excessive heat, dusty roads and want of quick transportation, the Centennial Anniversary of the Battle and Massacre of Wyoming at Forty Fort, July 3d, was a grand success, over 50,000 people visiting the ground during the day. Cattle cars, platform cars, cabooses, in fact all manner and kinds of cars were pressed into service to accommodate the people, but with all this many were unable to reach the place. No celebration in this section of the State has ever brought together so many people, and so far as decorations are concerned, they could not have been surpassed. Almost every house in Wilkesbarre is covered with flags and bunting, and on all the principal streets arches of evergreens have been constructed. The residents of Kingston, on the opposite side of the river, also made handsome displays, while the railroad company had all their stations almost literally covered with evergreens, and their cars and locomotives profusely decorated with flags and pictures representing scenes of the event celebrated.

About 8 o'clock this morning the special train, having President Hayes, arrived at the depot. There were in the car President Hayes, Mrs. Hayes, B. A. Hayes and W. C. Hayes, Mrs. Sollace, guest of the President, Attorney-General Devens, Secretary Sherman, O. L. Pruden, the President's Private Secretary.

Gov. Hartranft joined the President at Harrisburg, and he had with him Mrs. Hartranft and family.

Previous to the arrival of the train the members of the Philadelphia City Council and the following gentlemen on the staff of the Governor assembled there to give the party a welcome:

Major-General Jas. W. Latta, Adjutant General.

Brig. Genl. J. R. Coxe, Com. Genl.

Aids—Col. John Schall, Col. John Compton, Col. George H. North, Col. J. Ross Hartshorne, Col. E. B. Young, Col. Richard R. Campion, Col. Charles C. Knight, Col. B. K. Jamison.

As soon as the train stopped the President made his appearance upon the rear platform, and after three cheers had been given he made a brief address, in which he referred to the celebration of the day, and expressed the hope that all the differences in politics and religion would be lost sight of, and that the celebration would tend to cement more strongly the bonds which should unite the whole country in more fraternal relations. The President then introduced Attorney-General Devens and Secretary Sherman, both of whom made brief and appropriate addresses.

When the train arrived at the Wyoming Station the Scranton City Battallion, commanded by Major Bores and the McClelland Rifles, Captain Ginley were drawn up in in line. As the President stepped upon the platform he was warmly welcomed by Col. Hoyt, the Republican candidate for Governor, and after a brief reply by President Hayes, the party were conducted to carriages and conveyed to the residence of Hon. Payne Pettibone for lunch.

The roads leading from the station to the spot near Forty Fort, selected for the ceremonies of the day, were overrun with an immense throng of persons, all hastening to the mammoth tent, erected in the open field near the monument, to escape from the sun's hot rays, as well as to witness the ceremonies, and before the President and party were ready to leave their lunch every seat in the tent was occupied and thousands standing around. The heat was intolerable under the canvass, but still many braved the torrid atmosphere until the conclusion of the ceremonies. Others visited the spot upon which the old fort once stood; and here they found a new one had been constructed. "It is of pine trees cut in lengths and sharpened to a point at the top, there being three tiers of posts to the front, and reaching twelve feet high, as history says the old fort was."

The dimensions of the old fort were 85 feet from corner to corner, by 244 in length. It was built of logs sunk five feet in the ground, and rising twelve feet above the surface and sharpened at the top, with a gateway in the centre of each end large enough to admit of a yoke of oxen through. There was a sentry box on each corner and two on each side. The present fort is as nearly a fac simile of the old fort as possible, but is only 172 feet in length. The reason why it was shortened was to show the line of burned earth at the lower end, so as to convince the skeptical that the builders were correct in designating this as the site.

The streets all along the village of Wyomine up to the monument and the Fort were profusely decorated with evergreens and flags, while arches were thrown across the streets. Large numbers of booths with refreshments were to be found all over the ground and among the visitors were a party of Indians dressed in full costume, who played a game of polo during the afternoon. Among the descendants of the survivors of the massacre, on the stand, were those of Col. Zebulon Butler, and Mr. Wm. H. Castle, of Philadelphia, son of Joseph Castle, D. D. He was the only representative from Philadelphia.

As early as 8 o'clock the monster tent under the shadow of the monument erected in honor of the heroes who were so mercilessly massacred by the Indians and Tory British, one hundred years ago, was filled. The ceremonials were advertised to commence at 9 o'clock, but owing to the unavoidable absence of the chairman, Colonel Charles Darrance, the ceremonials did not begin until 9.15. Judge Dana filled the President's chair, and announced that the celebration would be opened with prayer by the Rev. D. J. Waller, principal of the Bloomsburg State Normal School.

An original ode to music, composed by Mrs. Waters, was sung by a choir of 500 voices, led by Prof. Durman.

The audience appreciated the music, which was certainly well rendered, and applauded it warmly.

An original poem composed by Mrs. Richard was recited by Miss Essie Hopkins, of Bradford, Pa. The lady is an excellent elocutionist, and did her best to make herself heard, but not a tenth part of the immense gathering were any the wiser for what she said.

Rev. D. M. Burrows, of Lowell, Mass., a direct descendant of the Revolutionary stock, recited a poem which he composed for the occasion. At this time President Hayes, Attorney-General Devens, Secretary of the Treasury John Sherman, and Governor Hartranft made their appearance on the stage, and much enthusiasm was manifested. Part of the audience yelled 'Hayes! Hayes!" and Mr. Steuben Jenkins arose and said that it gave him great pleasure to introduce to the audience the President of the United States. "I might say," continued Mr. Jenkins, "a President whose wise and liberal administration has given the country peace and prosperity."

The President in reply said:

"Ladies and fellow-citizens:—It is simply impossible for me to make myself heard throughout so vast an assemblage. However, that fact is of no importance, as no formal address was expected from the President. This centennial celebration to-day differs quite essentially from any that has been held the past few weeks. Pennsylvania has borne an important part in the history of the Union. The people of Pennsylvania have frequently celebrated deeds of valor, but to-day's celebration is peculiar, as it is emphatically a pioneer celebration of the virtues of men and women who settled this beautiful valley.

Every part of the United States has a pioneer history somewhat similar to that of the Wyoming valley. The men who settled along the James river in Virginia, and the the Connecticut river that fertilizes the soil of "Steady Habits," endured a similar experience as those who first cultivated the soil along the banks of the silvery Susquehanna. The people who are to-day settling the Territories, Dakotah, Nebraska, Idaho and Montana, are living through their pioneer history. The same history belongs to all people of the United States. The courage, constancy and neighborly charity that are inseparable with people who settle new countries, are the virtues of a new country. What shall we say of the lessons of to-day?

What service can we be to the people of Idaho? I tell you the trouble between the pioneers of this country and the Indians has always been underrated. Let us all try to understand the question of settling new countries. Let us try to understand the Indians. When we take anything from them let us give them an equivalent for it. Let us do this and we will get at the causes which have led to so many disasters in this country. It is best to deal honorably with all creatures. If the Indians refuse peace at any price then the duty of the Government is to see that the pioneers are amply protected. They are entitled to protection, and if they receive it we shall be spared witnessing a repetition of the conflicts at Blue Lick, Kentucky, and Wyoming Valley.

Deal with the Indians fairly. [Applause.] Do unto them as you would have them do unto you [applause] and that will prevent shedding of human blood. The President retired amid great applause.

Mr. Steuben Jenkins then presented him, on behalf of the ladies of the Wyoming Valley, with a cane, made from buckwood. The President received the gift and intimated that no doubt there were many in the audience who envied him in receiving so beautiful a present. He returned thanks to the donors and took his seat, while the crowd applauded with earnestness.

Calls were made for Governor Hartranft, but that gentleman did not respond.

After a fervent prayer by the Rev. D. J. Waller the Hon. H. B. Wright delivered the reception address.

At the close of Mr. Wright's address, an original ode, by Mrs. Waters, was read, and, after addresses by Hon. Edmund L. Dana and Hon. C. I. A. Chapman and the reading of a poem by Dr. Coppee, the Historical address was delivered by Steuben Jenken's, Esq. The following is an abstract of

MR. JENKIN'S ADDRESS.

There is no event of equal magnitude that occupies so large and conspicious a place; none that has made the scene of its enactment so celebrated in history and song, as has that of the Battle of Wyoming, with its attendant massacree and conflagration; none that has so largely called forth the execration of mankind against the one side, and the feelings of compassion and sympathy for the other.

We are met to-day to recount the scenes enacted here on the ground just one hundred years ago, and to commemorate the valor and patriotism of that little band of heroes who went forth to stay the march of the ruthless invaders of their soil and save their families, their homes, their flocks and their harvests from havoc and destruction. They were not soldiers, trained and inured to martial service, well armed and equipped for the fray. They had no great commander with an army of veterans, going forth conquering and to conquer; to sate his mad ambition or wreak his vengeance upon an innocent, unoffending people. There was no one among them who possessed an absolute command. They were principally old men and boys unfit for the active and arduous duties of the field; who, from inefficiency had remained at home, while the young men, better fitted for those active and arduous duties, were serving in the distant ranks of our country's defenders.

It was no war of ambition, of plunder, or of revenge on their part; it was to save themselves and their families from butchery, their homes from the torch of the incendiary, their flocks and herds from being slaughtered or driven off, their harvests from being destroyed and their liberty from being overthrown.

After referring to the sparsely settled country at that time and the habits of the people of the Wyoming Valley 100 years ago, he said that in 1620 Charles I., of England, granted to the Duke of Lenox, the Earl of Warwick, and others, under the name of "The Council of Plymouth," "all that part of America lying and being in breadth from forty degrees of north latitude to the forty-eighth, inclusively, and in breadth throughout the main lands from sea to sea."

Robert, Earl of Warwick, in 1630 obtained from the "Council at Plymouth," and the next year, 1631, having obtained confirmation of his title by royal patent from Charles I., conveyed to Lord Say and Seal, Lord Brook, and others. "All that part of New England, in America, between the fortieth and forty-third degree of north latitude, from Narraganesett river on the east, to the South sea on the west, throughout the main lands.

This grant was confirmed by royal patent from Charles II., on the 20th of April, 1662, from Narragansett bay on the east to the South sea on the west. The Pacific ocean at that time was known as the South sea. Wyoming lies within these bounds.

On the 4th of March, 1681, Charles II, by royal charter, granted to William Penn, as Proprietary and Governor, the territory embraced in the present State of Pennsylvania, which covered two degrees of latitude of the same territory previously granted by him to the proprietors of the New England grant. The New England settlers claimed Wyoming under the grant of 1662; the Pennamites claimed it under the grant of 1681, from the same king. This was the ground of controversy, and out of this controversy, and from the efforts made on both sides to effect a settlement of the disputed territory, each side to the exclusion of the other, the struggle between the claimants arose.

The orator then referred to the action of the town of Westmoreland, and of the adoption at a town meeting, held August 8th, 1775, of the following:

Voted, That this town has but of late been incorporated and invested with the privileges of the law, both civil and military and now in a capacity of acting in conjunction with our neighboring towns, within this and the other colonies, in opposing ye late measures adopted by Parliament to enslave America; also, this town having taken into consideration the late plan adopted by Parliament of enforcing their several oppressive and unconstitutional acts of depriving us of our property, and of binding us in all cases, without exception, whether we consent or not, is considered by us highly injurious to American or English freedom; therefore, we do consent to and acquiesce in the late proceedings and advice of the Continental Congress, and do rejoice that those measures are adopted and so universally received throughout the continent, and, in conformity with the eleventh article of the association, we do now appoint a committee to attentively observe the conduct of all persons within this town touching the rules and regulations prescribed by the honorable Continental Congress, and will unanimously join our brethern in America in the common cause of defending our liberty.

The speaker then referred to the movement at this time to expel the Connecticut settlers from Wyoming, and said that at a town meeting, held March 10th, 1776, it was voted "that the first man that shall make fifty weight of good saltpetre, in this town, shall be entitled to a bounty of ten pounds lawful money, to be paid out of the town treasury."

Mrs. Bethiah Jenkins, wife of Lieutenant John Jenkins, says the women took up their floors, dug out the earth, put it in casks, and ran water through it, as ashes are leached. They then took ashes, in another cask, and made ley, mixed the water from the earth with the ley, boiled it, set it out to cool, and the saltpetre rose to the surface. Charcoal and sulphur were then pounded and mixed with the saltpetre, and powder was thus produced for the public defence.

At the first news of the conflict at Concord and Lexington, many of the young men of Wyoming hastened to join the Colonial forces, near Boston, to resist the encroachments of the British Government and maintain their liberties, and some of them arrived in time to take part and fall in the battle of Bunker Hill.

August 24th, 1776, it was deemed necessary to erect suitable forts for defence, and a stockade was erected around the house of John Jenkins, which was called "Jenkins' Fort." This was in Exeter township, now West Pittston, about ten or twelve rods above the northwest end of the Pittston Ferry bridge.

Elisha Scovell and some other inhabitants of Exeter township, joined with the Wintermoots, the Van Alstynes, and others, from Montague township, Sussex county, New Jersey, in building a fort a mile or more below, on the brow of the plain, where a fine spring flowed from the foot of the hill forming the plain, which was named "Wintermoot Fort."

The inhabitants of Kingston erected a fort an acre or more in extent, on the west bank of the Susquehanna, in that township, in the town plot, near the centre of the town, which was named "Forty Fort," from the fact that the township was originally settled by forty proprietors and divided equally amongst them.

Upper Wilkesbarre had its fort just above the mouth of Mill creek, built to guard and control the mills erected on that stream, called "Wilkesbarre Fort."

There was a fort in the town plot of Wilkesbarre, situated on the river bank just below South street, called "Wyoming Fort."

The inhabitants of Hadover erected a block house on the bank of the river, some three miles below Wilkesbarre, called "Stewart's Block House." Shawnee, or Plymouth had only a pretence for a fort.

Besides these was the stockade at Pittston on the east side of the river, nearly opposite Jenkins' Fort.

The orator, after referring to the part taken by the two companies raised in Wyoming, in the battle of Millstone, said that in the fall of 1777, many of the settlers on the river above Wyoming began to give evidence of their sympathy with the British Crown; a number of suspected persons were arrested, and the year 1778 brought great distrust and fear to the frontiers generally, but particularly to Wyoming. The defeat and surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga had left the British without sufficient available force in America to carry on a regular campaign for that year, and, as the war was to be continued, the only resource left to the British Government and her commanders was to employ the Indians and Tories almost exclusively, in carrying on a war of desolation on the frontier. This was their declared policy, and it was at once suspected and that Wyoming would be among the first to be attacked, for none were so hated and exposed as the people on the Susquehanna. They had been among the first to declare against British usurpations, and had been the most active and earnest in supplying men and means to support that declaration.

After referring to the rumors of Indian depredations, the battle of Cobleskill on the 1st of June, and also to the fact that Gucingerachton, who commanded a body of Indians, overrun the whole line of the lower west branch of the Susquehanna until the 10th of June, and on this day it is stated that the savages glutted themselves with murder and plunder, and retired in triumph. A gloomy pall seemed to have fallen over the infant settlement, and weeping and wailing were heard on every hand. Children were murdered before their parents' eyes; husbands were compelled to witness the horrid deaths of their wives, and in turn, children were compelled to gaze upon the mangled bodies of their parents. Neither age, sex, nor condition were spared; the wails of the helpless infants, the imploring cries of defenceless women, failed to awaken a chord of pity in the adamantine bosom of the tawny savage. He laughed their pitiful appeals to scorn, and with a fiendish grin of pleasure plyed the knife and tore the reeking scalps from their heads.

The speaker then referred to the killing of of citizens by the Indians, and of the efforts of the settlers on the 2d of July to gather a sufficient force to protect themselves at Forty Fort and other forts, but, on the 3d of July, 1778, the position of affairs was as follows:

The upper part of the valley, on the west side of the river, was in the hands of the enemy, numbering 1100 men, well armed and equipped, thirsting for conquest and blood.

So complete and effective was

The Columbian.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, July 12, 1878.

STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
ANDREW H. DILL,
OF UNION COUNTY.

FOR SUPREME COURT,
HENRY P. ROSS,
OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
JOHN FERTIG,
OF CRAWFORD COUNTY.

FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
J. SIMPSON AFRICA,
OF HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

THE LAST AND BEST OFFER.

The undersigned, owing to the hard times, have concluded to lower the price of subscription. Hereafter the COLUMBIAN will be sent for $1.50 a year, *strictly in advance*. We cannot afford to make a discount on old accounts, and therefore subscriptions now due must be paid at the rate of two dollars. Old subscribers can save the difference by paying up to date, and then paying $1.50 a year in advance. All new subscriptions must be paid when ordered.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL,
Eds. Columbian.

THE PRISONERS' ASSOCIATION.

One of the most interesting events at the Wyoming Centennial was the meeting at Wilkesbarre on July 2d of the National Union of the Survivors of Andersonville and other Southern military prisons. They met in a large tent furnished by the G. A. R. Numerous eloquent addresses were made. Among the speakers known to our readers were Col. Hoyt, Judge Dana and C. B. Brockway.

HUMBUG ILLUSTRATED.

The nation pays for an army of 25,000 officers and men, but somehow or another they can never be found except in a political emergency. Just now we are having our annual Indian war. We are not surprised to learn that Col. Sperry had his command of fifty men cut to pieces near Umatilla, and that only seven men escaped, nor that Gen. Howard was far behind with his usual cherry dispatches. But the fact is our soldiers are needed on the frontier, and no where else. Send these 25,000 men there, and if they cannot whip the savages, they can at least learn the art of war.

THE TRUTH ABOUT IT.

Andy Dill, our nominee for Governor has been accused by the opposition of being a "corporation man." A thorough examination of his Legislative record in both Senate and House, fails to bear out the assertion in a single instance. Not only that, but as a lawyer he never asked or received a dollar from a railroad company.

It is different with Col. Hoyt. His law practice comes mainly from corporations, and we know of no instance where he has ever been retained against one of them, but do know of many cases where he has defended them. This he had a right to do, and so had Senator Dill; but Republican organs had better ease up on the cry of "corporation lawyers."

THE MILK IN THE COCOANUT.

Some weeks ago we did the "Nationals" the favor to print their local ticket as we supposed it would be fixed up. At the head we placed Orvis for Congress. From the *Monroe Democrat* we get the following news:

Resolved, That since the National Labor Greenback party of Columbia and Montour counties have nominated E. E. Orvis, Esq., as their candidate for Congress,

Resolved, That we heartily concur in the nomination of E. E. Orvis, Esq., as our candidate for Congress, and pledge him our cordial and earnest support; and we hereby unite in requesting the remaining counties in this district to concur in his nomination.

The following editorial from the *Monroe Democrat* is a square hit from the shoulder:

This Greenback Party movement puts us in mind of Eilenspiegle: One hot summer's day while he was ruminating under a shade tree some Handwerksburschen came along, complaining bitterly of the hard times. Mr. Eilenspiegle was a very communicative and sympathetic man, and gave these youths lots of information. He told them that the ruler of his country was getting some lands ready along the rugged hillsides to plant with grapevines and that he wanted all the laborers he could find to get them ready in time to plant the young vines. This information was received rather indifferently by the men, and one of the party asked the old man for alms or something to eat. He then told them of a land just across the mountains called Uptopia where sausages of great length grew on trees and where ready fried pigeons and stewed chickens with the richest gravy in their entrails were tame and would fly right down a man's throat if he only opened his mouth wide enough to admit their passage. This was received by the stragglers with great enthusiasm, and the leader told his comrades that they would start at once for Uptopia. So in the heat of the day they started to cross the mountain. Whether they ever reached that promising land we cannot say. But we would just as quick believe that their dreams were realized, as that the plethora of available money would follow the unlimited inflation of greenbacks, as demanded by E. E. Orvis, Esq., of Bloomsburg, and William H. Rinehart, &c., of Jackson.

So far their effusions prove nothing. It is a dark game played by dissatisfied office-seekers, who are not able to obtain office in either the Democratic or Republican party. And who are now paving the way to re-elect Don Cameron to the United States Senate, to defeat our candidates for state offices and cripple our Democratic county tickets.

Their meetings held in different parts of the county within the last week have been noted failures—every time. The great mass meeting here in the court house last Thursday was not attended by more than fifty, all told. It was a slim affair. The speaker, Orvis, is an old worn out political hag that has belonged to as many different parties and isms, and is just as about as reliable as Bill Rinehart himself. At Pleasant Valley Reub. Shupp had a horse race on Friday, or else there would not have been 25 listeners present to hear Orvis. And on last Saturday, when they made their final majestic effort for the county convention, there were not more than about fifty present, all told. We publish their proceedings in another column that our readers may see their mode of procedure. Orvis was rewarded. Read them and ponder. They are rich, and ponderous.

They were going to nominate a county ticket, but they could not find any one that would accept a nomination from their august convention, so now they have concluded to play the Know-nothing game, as you will see by their minutes.

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

The Berlin Congress of the great powers has arrived at a definite settlement of the questions involved in the San Stefano treaty. England extends its power towards India by grabbing the island of Cyprus in the Mediterranean. Austria gets Bosnia and Herzegovina. Russia, while not getting all she demanded, seems to be satisfied with what is conceded. Now that further war is avoided the armies will be reduced, and thousands of men will return to their ordinary vocations.

GREAT STORM AT PITTSBURG.

A terrible storm of wind and rain swept over Pittsburg on the 4th inst. In the city several houses were struck by lightning, and the flood of water did great damage, but no lives were lost. In the rural districts the greatest losses occurred. Houses and bridges were washed away and the crops were greatly damaged. At Sandy Creek village, twelve miles above the city, the water rose to a depth of four feet and carried everything before it. The house of Abuer Conner, containing himself, wife and child, Ira Long and a man named Boyd and a stranger, who had stopped during the storm, was carried away and all were drowned. The bodies of Conner, his wife, child and Boyd were recovered the next day. The killed are Mrs. Conrad Reithmiller, Sharpsburg; Mrs. Reithmiller's child, Willard Prager, (both sons of Mr. Peter Prager, president of the Sharpsburg and Ætna Savings Bank); Ludwig Waltz, pastor of the church at Sharpsburg; Sophia Schindelmay, of Sharpsburg, and Mrs. Stockner, Ætna. Among the wounded are five of Mrs. Reithmiller's children, one a young lady eighteen years old. None of them were wounded fatally, but all seriously. Lizzie Crafts, was seriously hurt. Three children of Mr. Burgood, of Sharpsburg, were also injured, one of them fatally, and the two others had legs broken. John Sentz, George Sentz, Michael Schrunn, of Sharpsburg, and Miss Annie Geisler were probably fatally injured. Miss Lizzie Burgund was fatally injured, and the Rev. Charles Waltz was injured by a branch of a tree and has been unconscious.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, D. C., July 9, 1878.

On Wednesday the 10th, the Potter Committee will continue the examination of witnesses here. So far as has been made public Senator Kellogg is the principal witness to be called at present. The late remarkable change in his relations with the Administration will attract general attention to his testimony. From being very free in his condemnation of Mr. Hayes he has become equally free in his praise, and is often with him. The Committee expect to close here in about two weeks. The sub-committee in Louisiana will continue its labors indefinitely.

Your correspondent has often urged upon heads of Departments—and especially upon Mr. Schurz, because he was believed to have given civil service reform some honest study—the reorganization of the force employed under them. The folly of attempting to improve things solely by an absurd competitive examination on points not likely to ever come before the officer after appointment, seemed to have control of Mr. Schurz's mind for a time, but has not now its old influence with him. Last week he did a sensible and practical thing in dismissing from office the appointment clerk of the Interior Department. This man had been, under Chandler, employed by one of the Republican Campaign Committees, and, on account of his partisan bitterness, was lifted by old Zack into the delicate and highly responsible position from which Mr. Schurz has just displaced him. Mr. Schurz will now have less difficulty in finding out what are the actual—not partizan qualifications of his subordinates, and can go on more intelligently in the work of reorganization.

Some of the Republican journals show a disposition to defend John Sherman from the charge of leaguing with scoundrels for the purpose of stealing the vote of Louisiana but condemn or fail to defend Senator Stanley Matthews. Others are eloquent in defence of Matthews, but attack or fail to defend Sherman. The evidence against both of them is strong. That against Matthews is especially strong being in his own handwriting, but his offense is no less than Sherman's. A man would rather be convicted of disturbing the peace than strongly suspected of burglary. Matthew's offense was that he tried to cover up the frauds which there is now little doubt Sherman assisted to commit. It is not proved that Matthews was in the House and encouraged the robbers in their work, and promised them protection, but only that he afterwards became aware of the facts, and tried to conceal them for the benefit of the man who had the stolen goods. Either offense is grave enough, and the Republican newspapers—friends and enemies of both the distinguished statesmen—will do well to compromise matters and say nothing about either of the distinguished criminals.

With intelligent Democrats and with Republicans who have become alienated from their party by its pharisaical pretensions to a monopoly of all the virtues in the face and eyes of its proven corruptions and its shameless championship of fraud, the massing of that party's artillery and small arms on Speaker Randall since his telling arraignment at Philadelphia of its Congressional leaders, will pass for just what it is worth. It will neither divert public attention from the incontrovertible points made against them nor damage Mr. Randall before the next National Democratic Convention. More than any other man he is regarded as the one who led an oppressed people out of bondage into the promised land of their deliverance.

SEMINOLE.

Regarding the Andrews.

De Bevvy is any now a wennich speshally in favor fum Dill weil ar Andrew haist—in deitsh Andres—un se sawgt de Andressa sin abbordich goots glick un kenna gor net gobutta wærra. Der General Jackson hut Andrew g'haisa un der John Andrew Shultz, un der Andrew G. Curtin, un der Andrew Johnson, un now—mer maind der dihenker waer lose unner denna Andrews, un wann der Dill ni coom'd don geb ich's uf os nemond beim nawma Andras gabutta wærra con im shtate Pennsylvania.—*Democratic Crusader Lancaster.*

The Hon. John B. Smith was a member of the last Legislature from the Kingston District. Although a Republican, he was noted for honesty. As a legislator he was intelligent, thorough, and mindful of the interests of his constituents. If a Republican is to be returned, we hope he may be the man.

The greenback movement in Maine is rapidly falling, owing, it is said, to the well-founded belief of the rank and file that they are the victims of a few leaders who are seeking office.

The Columbia College boat crew of New York won the Henley race in England on the 5th inst.

How They Flocked to Wilkesbarre.

Special Dispatch from a Times Staff Correspondent.

WILKESBARRE, July 4.

The weather and the crowds have to-day been more endurable than on yesterday at Wyoming. The enterprising folks of Wilkesbarre have had the wit to utilize the immense throngs who crowded to the centennial to make the biggest Fourth of July show that the little city has ever known. The city has done its part too, right nobly, to give entertainment and amusement to the people. Everything is of the holiday order, and as elaborate as the decorations were on Tuesday and yesterday they were largely added to in every way during the hours of last night. There is scarcely a building of either public or private character in the place that has not some show of evergreen or bunting, and the cooling shade trees along Franklin street are hung with banners and Chinese lanterns as far as the eye can see. The multitude has had possession of the thoroughfares ever since its return from the valley early last evening. At no time during the night was there anything like quiet, and after the women and children had found some place to get a little rest men and boys took possession of the pavement and with horns and bells and hideous shouts opened the way for to-day's big time.

THE STREETS FULL.

Sunrise found the streets full of all kinds of people—the quaint country folk, babies, the young man with his girl and the girl with her young man, wandering hither and yon, drinking red lemonade and eating gingerbread. To them it was better than a circus, and it is too much to hope that any of them will live long enough to see another such time in Wilkesbarre. It was well on to noon when the procession got started, but when it did move it seemed as though there never would be an end of it. Wilkesbarre has worked on this procession not alone with enthusiasm, but with artistic intent, and has succeeded in distinguishing itself with a show surpassing anything of the kind ever undertaken in the interior of the State. The procession consisted of seven divisions, leading off with the military, at the head of which was the Veteran Corps, under General Latta, and including the Grand Army, civil and benevolent societies, historical tableaux, and trades and mechanical displays. The Sixth division, composed of historical tableaux, was of peculiar interest and attraction. Indians of the olden time, were represented in paint and feathers, by some members of the Onondaga tribe; fifty Continentals, on foot, represented so much of the Revolution as could be expected at this remote period. The war of 1812 was represented by a three masted ship, carrying 18 guns and fully manned. The peace period from 1778 to 1878, required ten cars in the illustration, and bringing out the various industrial developments of this valley of beauty and wealth. All the well and elaborately arranged programme for this part of the day's show was carried out with remarkable fidelity. The Presidential party and many other distinguished folks reviewed the procession from the balcony of the Valley House. The people reviewed it from the curbs and windows and boxes and doorways all over town, and rather seemed to like it. It was late this afternoon before this immense procession had concluded its march and disbanded and the people had again begun their restless ramble around the squares.

FOLLOWING AFTER GREATNESS.

The event of the later afternoon was a reception at the residence of W. L. Conyngham, beautifully located on the river at the foot of South street. There was champagne down stairs and up stairs and everywhere. Major Norris and Stanley Woodward presided at one spiggot with great eclat and ushered the folks through the conservatory into the house. The crowd, as at all other places, was immense. The President and Mrs. Hayes with Governor Hartranft, Secretary Sherman, General Devens, Col. Hoyt, Senator Cameron, and many other distinguished people, had gone there at 5 o'clock, and the street crowds not slow to learn the drift of greatness followed closely. The mall which stretches eastward from the house for a quarter of a mile was soon covered with men and women while immediately in front of the house humanity was almost as densely packed as in front of the Wyoming Monument yesterday. There was some speaking here. Colonel Hoyt was master of ceremonies and made a brief speech welcoming everybody to Wilkesbarre and all that the city affords. He was followed by the President, who for the third time since he has been here repeated his great speech about the Indians and the army and apologized for speaking so long, when some irreverent fellow in the crowd told him that Grant never talked so much in his life. Mr. Hayes then wound up with a brief eulogy of his predecessor. Governor Hartranft spoke after this, devoting himself to comparing the supposed hardships of the present with the real hardships endured by the settlers in the valley a century ago. He was followed by ex-Senator Buckalew in some remarks about the valley and the history of its nomenclature. At this point Mr. Henry W. Palmer, of this city, in a full and clear voice read the Declaration of Independence, which noble document afforded Secretary Sherman a text for a little American-eagle talk and some of the first Fourth of July sentiment that the occasion had inspired. He finally dropped the eagle and began to talk on the weather and vast territorial extent of this glorious country, and was giving the people some statesman-like advice about moving on the waste lands of the West and South when a rough son of Luzerne, sitting on the stone steps, asked: "Why don't you give us Colonel Wright's bill, and we'll go." "If you mean the bill to give every man five hundred dollars," said the Secretary, "let me tell you that the best way to get five hundred dollars is to earn it." The gentleman for Luzerne closed this joint debate by yelling "Mrs. Jenks," and Mr. Sherman closed his speech without further disaster. Attorney General Devens followed up. He began, as he always does, with a story and then wove the history of Massachusetts into the history of this valley with pleasant ease. The closing speech was made by Judge Sylvester Dana, who came all the way from New Hampshire for the purpose of bringing a picture of old General John Sullivan, who came to the rescue of the Wyoming pioneers in their time of distress. The picture is from the Executive office of New Hampshire. On motion of Colonel Hoyt three cheers were given for Hayes and some more for Hartranft and the crowd split in two, a thousand or more rushing up to shake hands with the President, who is getting to be an expert in this business. Mrs. Hayes stood on the porch and received the ladies with that grace which is becoming so well known. The rest of the crowd moved around aimlessly, as it had done so many times to-day, always moving, but never going anywhere. This speech-making part of the day was a kind of complimentary benefit to Colonel Hoyt.

MRS. HAYES' RECEPTION.

This evening Mrs. Hayes was given a card reception at the residence of Charles Parrish. It was a full-dress affair, and several hundred invitations were out. At 11 o'clock the general company retired and a supper was given to a select few, including the President and Mrs. Hayes and Governor and Mrs. Hartranft. The Presidential party will leave here early in the morning for Washington. The display of fireworks kept many on the streets till late, but at midnight the first indications of quiet for three days are manifested. Thousands went home in the afternoon trains and comparatively few remain in the city. Dripping and cross and needing rest, everybody is glad it is over although everybody has had a good time and lots of it.

The celebration has been in all particulars a success, attended as it was by some thirty-five to forty thousand people, for which Wilkes Barre is entitled to all credit. It was the city's good luck that it had yesterday's anniversary for a send-off, and it is evident to the quiet observer who can see things impartially that the politicians have made prompt use of this patriotic affair to open the Republican campaign here at the home of the Republican candidate for Governor. It was natural that Conel Hoyt should have a local interest in both these celebrations, but it has not been in altogether good tase that he has been so conspicuous, particularly in the events of to-day. Not an opportunity has been missed by Colonel Hoyt's wideawake friends to turn things to his political benefit, and they have been sometimes more zealous than discreet. I feel it necessary to say this because it is a matter of common gossip all over town to-night. Senator Dill has also had a busy three days of it, but he has declined all public display. Only once, when he was called out by a serenading party on Tuesday night, has he appeared to the people. He rode up to Wyoming with a personal friend yesterday, and at all other times has been kept in his room by a constant crowd of people, who have poured in, anxious to see him and take him by the hand. He has made friends by his modest conduct and his cordial way with everybody, whether miner, farmer or professional man. He has had callers from all parts of the State, and his party, including Chairman Speer, Senator Allen and Congressman Clymer, has been a busy one. Senator Dunkel has been doing some light campaign work, and Judge Sterrett has been, here, becomingly comporting himself, but other candidates are absent.

The following is the act of the last session of the Legislature in reference to the rate of interest in this commonwealth. It extends the provisions of the act of May, 1858, regulating the rate of interest to all corporations authorized to loan money within the commonwealth, and repeals all laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act:

SECTION 1. That hereafter every contract for the loan or advance of money, in all cases where no express contract shall have been made for a less rate, shall be 6 per centum per annum; and the 1st and 2d sections of the act passed March 2, 1723, entitled "An act to reduce the interest of money from eight to six per centum per annum," be and the same is hereby repealed.

2. That when the rate of interest for the loan or use of money exceeding that established by law shall have been reserved or contracted for, the borrower or debtor shall not be required to pay to the creditor the excess over the legal rate, and it shall be lawful for such borrower or debtor, at his option, to retain and deduct such excess from the amount of any such debt, and in all cases where any borrower or debtor shall heretofore or hereafter have voluntarily paid the whole debt or sum loaned, together with interest exceeding the lawful rate, no action to recover back any such excess shall be sustained in any court of this commonwealth, unless the same shall have been commenced within six months from and after the time of such payment. Provided always, that nothing in this act shall affect the holders of negotiable paper taken bona fide in the usual course of business.

3. All laws or parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed. Provided, that this act shall not be construed to effect or impair in any manner contracts made prior to its passage.

This narrows the matter of usance to a generally satisfactory point, and takes from the question of usury nearly all that in it is objectionable. With this act in force, as we understand its second section, those who have heretofore been enabled to profit from their own wrong on the plea of usury are no longer tempted by law to play the part of rascals. —*Ledger.*

An Enterprising Reporter.

There was a picnic in Eby's Grove, near Dayton, Ohio, one day. Some of the young men wandered down the river. In a secluded nook they discovered a pile of female clothing. They looked into the river for signs of life or death, but saw nothing. A newspaper reporter of the party took down all the surroundings, rummaged among the clothes, and found there were several sets or suits of them, little and big. In one pocket a love letter was found, written by Hal to Julia. The clothing was tenderly bundled up and taken to the picnic camp, stuffed under a buggy seat, and the party started home feeling very sad. It did not occur to them at once that it was a little strange a young woman and two or three little girls should commit suicide all at once. It was perhaps Julia and her little sisters who had thus plunged into eternity. It was a very sad case all agreed—disappointed love perhaps—and on the theory of suicide the love letter would be a good thing for the account. The clothes were taken to the police office. The reporter was satisfied that he had a good thing. The account was read evidently, for early in the morning an angry father came raging into police quarters demanding the clothes. His daughter had taken a walk on the river bank with two or three little neighbor girls, and the place being secluded and the temperature warm and the water inviting, they concluded to take a bath. Soon they heard voices in the woods, and hid themselves in the bushes. They huddled together as quiet as mice until the intruding young men had come and gone—gone with their clothes. The only thing they could do was to remain quietly where they were until after dark and then steal to their homes in the kindly shadows of night.—*N. Y. Sun.*

It is a little curious to notice that Germany has outstripped Ireland in the work of filling up the empty places in this country. The official statistics of immigration for the last thirty years show that those countries have furnished more than 2,000,000 immigrants each, but that Germany is more than 100,000 ahead of Ireland. It is estimated that each adult emigrant is worth to the country at least one thousand dollars.

Another installment of workmen will leave for Brazil in a few weeks to assist in the construction of the railroad being built in that country.

It Seems Impossible

That a remedy made of such common, simple plants as Hops, Buchu, Mandrake, Dandelion, &c., should make so many and such marvelous and wonderful cures as Hop Bitters do, but with old and young, rich and poor, Pastor and Doctor, Lawyer and Editor all testify to having been cured by them, you must believe and try them yourself, and doubt no longer. See other column.

The Catawissa Railroad.

At this season of the year a trip over the Catawissa railroad is delightful. From Williamsport to Catawissa the road runs through a rich agricultural country, and the waving fields of golden grain, now ready for the sickle give promise of an abundant yield, and the farmer is the busiest man in the land. The road is in splendid condition, the ballasting having become as solid as a rock. Years ago—perhaps a quarter of a century—travelers shunned the Catawissa, because they feared its high trestle bridges which span the wild canyons in the mountains. But there are no structures of the kind in the world guarded with more care, and it can be stated as a fact that no accident has ever occurred at any of them, and it is not likely that an accident will occur, if human vigilance can prevent it. Mr. Reinhart, the superintendent, has reason to feel proud of the excellent condition of his road, and the fact that it is growing in favor with the traveling public from year to year. Before proceeding to speak more particularly of the grand mountain scenery which is encountered beyond Catawissa, it may interest the reader to give the elevations of the various points above mid tide, between Williamsport and Tamaqua, which, it is believed, were never in print before.

HEIGHTS ABOVE MID TIDE.

These figures are obtained from the records of the engineers, and may be regarded as official. We will commence at Williamsport:

	Feet.
Williamsport	520.90
Montoursville	525.10
Hall's	512.70
Muncy	495.00
Montgomery	486 25
Milton	465 36
Danville	404.02
Catawissa	476.98
Raricks	1,039.99
Ringtown	1,129.57
Brandinville	1,285.49
Summit Tunnel	1,541.88
Summit	1,536.91
Quakake	1,353.20
Tamanend	1,305.51
Tamaqua	525.10

From Catawissa to the Summit, a distance of thirty-five miles, the ascent is at the rate of thirty-one feet to the mile. The highest elevation is at the tunnel, and before reaching the other end the descent commences, and the waters are found running in the direction of the Lehigh.

THE HIGH BRIDGES.

The ascent of the mountains is charming when viewed from the locomotive. For miles the road winds along Catawissa creek, which has its source at the tunnel. The science of engineering was severely tested to find a way for the iron bound track. There are many sharp curves as the road feels its way along the sides of the high mountains, with frowning precipices to the left, but science overcame every obstacle. The high trestle bridges which span the yawning chasms are seven in number, and their names, lengths and heighths, obtained from the office of Mr. William Yetter, resident engineer at Catawissa are as follows:

	Length.	Height.
Mainville	700	105
Fishers	620	124
Mine Gap	650	100
Long Hollow	700	127
Stranger's Hollow	500	90
Ringtown	1,250	125
Dark Run	400	75

The length and height are given in feet, of course. These structures combine great strength, and although they are calculated to make some persons feel dizzy there is no danger in passing them. Mr. John M. Owen, the well known and trusty conductor, who for nearly twenty-one years has traveled over these mountains, never had a passenger injured. What better recommendation can any road have for safety than that?—*Gazette & Bulletin.*

The New Lacteal Law.

The following law was passed last winter, and was signed by Governor Hartranft on the 25th of May.

It is therefore in running order now, and dairymen should govern themselves accordingly.

An Act to prevent the adulteration of milk, and prevent the traffic in impure and unwholesome milk.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted, &c., that any person or persons who shall knowingly sell or exchange, or expose for sale or exchange any impure, adulterated or unwholesome milk, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty dollars for each offense, and if the fine be not paid shall be imprisoned for not less than fifteen days, or until said fine shall be paid.

SEC. 2. That any person who shall adulterate milk, with the view of offering the same for sale or exchange shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars for each and every offense; and if the fine be not paid, shall be imprisoned for not less than eight days, or until said fine is paid.

SEC. 3. That any person or persons who shall, in any cities, boroughs, and villages, having a population of one thousand inhabitants and upwards, engage in, or carry on the sale, exchange or traffic in milk, shall have the carriage or vehicle from which the same is vended, conspicuously marked with his, her, or their names; also indicating the locality from whence said milk is obtained, or where produced; and that for every neglect of such marking, the person or persons so neglecting shall be subject to the penalties provided for in section second of this act.

SEC. 4. That for marking wagons or vehicles so as to convey the idea that the said milk is procured from or produced in a different locality than it really is, the person or persons so offending shall be subject to a fine of fifty dollars, or imprisonment not less than thirty days, or both at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 5. That the addition of water or any substance, other than a sufficient quantity of ice to preserve the milk while in transportation to market, is hereby declared an adulteration; that any milk obtained from animals fed on distillery waste or any substance in a state of putrefaction is hereby declared to be impure and unwholesome.

SEC. 6. That this act shall take effect immediately after its passage.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and using, in German, French, or English. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. W. Shearer, 149, Powers' Block, Rochester, New York. june 21-4w

Candidates.

[The following persons have been proposed for nomination by the next Democratic county Convention to be held August 13th, 1878. Candidates announced in this list are pledged to abide by the decision of the Convention.]

FOR CONGRESS,
DR. O. A. MEGARGELL,
of Orangeville.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
of Bloomsburg.

FOR STATE SENATOR,
WARREN J. BUCKALEW,
of Bloomsburg.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
DAVID S. BROWN,
Main township.

B. FRANK ZARR,
of Bloomsburg.

JOSEPH B. KNITTLE,
Catawissa.

T. J. VANDERSLICE,
of Bloomsburg.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
WILLIAM KRICKBAUM,
of Bloomsburg.

DR. J. R. EVANS,
Bloomsburg.

JESSE COLEMAN
of Bloomsburg.

JAMES B. HARMAN,
Orangeville.

I. K. MILLER,
Bloomsburg.

J. H. MAIZE,
Bloomsburg.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
GEORGE W. STERNER,
Bloomsburg.

MICHAEL F. EYERLY,
of Bloomsburg.

WILLIAMSON H. JACOBY,
of Bloomsburg.

JOHN S. MANN,
Centre township.

H. J. DIETTERICH,
Centre township.

FOR TREASURER,
H. A. SWEPPENHISER,
Centre township.

DAVID YOST,
Fishingcreek township.

FREDERICK HAGENBUCH,
Centre township.

ISAIAH BOWER,
Berwick.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM MENSINGER,
Main Township.

JOSEPH HARTZEL,
of Main township.

MOSES SCHLICHER,
Beaver Township.

PETER HIPPENSTEEL,
Mt. Pleasant township.

NATHAN DRIESBACH,
Fishingcreek township.

S. W. McHENRY,
of Jackson.

CHARLES REICHART,
Beaver township.

THOMAS GERAGHTY,
of Centralia.

JEREMIAH HAGENBUCH,
of Centre township,

STEPHEN POHE
Centre township.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron

Gives tone to the stomach, improves the appetite and assists digestion, excites the bowels to a healthy action, expelling all the foul humors that contaminate the blood, corrupt the secretions and offend the breath. It excites the liver to a healthy action and strengthens the nerves, imparting that glow to life that proceeds alone from perfect health. Thousands in all walks of life, testify to the virtues of this excellent medicine in correcting the derangement of the digestive organs. Get the genuine. Sold only in $1 bottles. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron and take no other.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, a sure cure for this disease. It has been prescribed daily for many years in the practice of eminent physicians with unparalleled success. Symptoms are loss of appetite wind and rising of food, dryness in mouth, headache dizziness, sleeplessness, and low spirits. Get the genuine. Not sold in bulk, only $1 bottles.

Do you want something to strengthen you? Do you want a good appetite? Do you want to get rid of nervousness? Do you want energy, sleep well, or be cured of dyspepsia, kidney or liver disease? Try E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. Every bottle guaranteed to do as recommended. Depot and office, 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Get the genuine. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's and take no other. All I ask is a trial of this valuable medicine. One bottle will convince you. Get six bottles for $5, one dollar for one.

TAPE WORM REMOVED ALIVE.

Tape Worm, Seat, pin'and stomach worms removed alive in from two to four hours. No fee until head of tape worm passes alive and in one. Ask your druggist for Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Sold only in one dollar bottles. Used for children or grown persons. It never fails. Or send for circular to Dr. Kunkel, 259 North Ninth st., Philadelphia Pa. Advice by mail free. Send three cent stamp for return of letter. july

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH
ROWELL & CHESMAN
Advertising Agents,
THIRD & CHESTNUT STS., ST. LOUIS, Mo.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Sies & Stilwell vs. James Dyke. } In the Common Pleas of Columbia county No. 83 May Term 1878.

The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Court to ascertain the "lien on the real estate of the above named defendant returned sold by the sheriff, the several amounts thereof, and the order of payment," will meet the parties interested at his office in Bloomsburg, Pa., on Friday, the 9th day of August next at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

C. W. MILLER,
July 12, 78-w Auditor.

July 12, 78-6w

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE OF INQUEST.

ESTATE OF MARY GORRELL.

To the heirs and legal representatives of Mary Gorrell, late of Ashland, Schuylkill county deceased, to wit: To Robert Gorrell of Ashland, Schuylkill county, Catharine Bryson, widow of John Bryson, deceased, of Centralia borough, Columbia county, Augusta Morgan intermarried with Alexander Morgan, and Jane Torrey intermarried with William Torrey of Ashland.

WHEREAS, at an Orphans' Court held at Bloomsburg, in and for the County of Columbia, the first day of July, A. D., 1878 before the Honorable William Elwell President, and his associates, justices of the said court, the petition of Jane Torrey (intermarried with William Torrey) a daughter of Mary Gorrell late of the borough of Ashland in the county of Schuylkill, deceased, was presented setting forth that the said Mary Gorrell, then widow died on or about the eighth day of August, A. D. 1876, intestate seized in her demesne as of fee of and in a certain messuage and Lot or Piece of Ground situate in the borough of Centralia in the County of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania, and consisting of the lots numbered eight (8), nine (9), ten (10) eleven (11), and twelve (12), in block numbered ninety-six (96) on the general map or plan of said borough each of said lots being twenty-five (25) feet in width and together one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet in width and extending of that width in depth one hundred and forty (140) feet, with the appurtenances, consisting of a two story frame dwelling house, and a one story frame office. ALSO, a certain other messuage and lot or piece of ground situate in said borough of Centralia, and consisting of the lots numbered one (1) and two (2) in block number ninety-six (96) on said general map of the borough of Centralia; each of said lots of ground being twenty-five (25) feet in width and together fifty (50) feet in width and extending of that width in depth one hundred and forty (140) feet with the appurtenances consisting of a two story frame dwelling house and a one story frame dwelling house. ALSO, a certain other messuage and lot of ground situate in said borough of Centralia and numbered on the general map or plan of said borough one (1) in block numbered ninety-seven (97) being twenty-five (25) feet in width and extending of that width in depth one hundred and forty (140) feet. ALSO, a certain other messuage and lot of ground situate in said borough of Centralia, and numbered one (1) in block number one hundred and four (104) on the general map or plan of said borough being twenty-five (25) feet in width and extending of that width in depth one hundred and forty (140) feet with the appurtenances consisting of a one and a half story plank stable and ware house.

In accordance with the above named writ I will hold an inquest on the said premises in Centralia borough on

THURSDAY AUGUST 15, 1878,

at 9 o'clock a. m., when and where you are requested to attend if you think proper.

JOHN W. HOFFMAN,
Sheriff's Office, Bloomsburg, Sheriff.
July 12, 878-4w

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF EDITH FAIRMAN, DECEASED.

The undersigned Auditor appointed to distribute balance in hands of Isaac Heacock and Hugh Fairman, Executors of Edith Fairman will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of C. R. & W. J. Buckalew in the town of Bloomsburg on Thursday August 22d, 1878, at ten o'clock a. m., when and where all persons having claims are requested to present the same before the Auditor or be debared from coming in for a share of said fund.

C. R. BUCKALEW,
July 12, '78-4w Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF GEORGE LONGENBERGER, DECEASED.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Auditor appointed in the matter of exceptions to the final account of James McMurney one of the executors of George Longenberger, deceased, will meet the parties interested at his office in Bloomsburg, on Friday, August 9th, 1878 at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of his appointment.

J. B. ROBISON,
July 12, 78-4w Auditor.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE

ESTATE OF GABRIEL EVERT, DECEASED.

Letters Testamentary on the estate of Gabriel Evert, late of Mt. Pleasant township, Columbia Co. Pa., deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to G. H. Evert, Executor, Orangeville, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands against the said estate will make them known to the said executor without delay.

G. H. EVERT,
Executor,
July 5, 78 6w Orangeville, Pa.

AUDITORS NOTICE,

In re sale of the real estate of David R. Hower.

The undersigned, Auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Columbia to ascertain the liens against the real estate of David R. Hower, the tract or tracts which they affect, and the amounts unpaid, will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of Brockway & Elwell, in Bloomsburg, on Saturday, the 3d day of August A. D., 1878, at ten o'clock a. m., at which time and place all parties interested may attend if they think proper.

PAUL E WIRT,
Bloomsburg, July 5, 78-4w. Auditor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE

REAL STATE!

By virtue of an order issued out of the Orphans Court of Columbia county, the undersigned Administrator of John Koons, deceased, will expose to public sale at the hotel in the borough of New Columbus, Luzerne county at one o'clock p. m. on

MONDAY, JULY 29th, 1878,

the following described real estate to-wit:

I. The two following described lots or pieces of land situate in the townships of Fishingcreek and Sugarloaf, said county, bounded and described as follows: Adjoining lots Nos. 26 and 27 in the third division of Huntington township, Luzerne county. One thereof situate in Sugarloaf township, beginning at a corner between the lands of John Bittain and said John Koons on the west side of little Pine creek, thence south seventy degrees west one perch to a corner (a post), thence south five degrees west twenty four perches to the centre of the State road, on the west side of the most westwardly bridge, thence by the centre of the said State road north sevent

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1878

Rail Road Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAIL ROAD

	NORTH.	SOUTH.
Accommodation Train,.....	6.56 A. M.	8.00 A. M.
Mail Train	7.38 A. M	4.49 P. M
Express Train	1.57 P. M.	11.45 A. M

CATAWISSA RAIL ROAD.

	NORTH.	SOUTH
Accommodation Train	6.48 A. M.	7.06 P. M.
Regular Express	4.06 P. M.	11.45 A. M.

Through cars on Express train either to New York or Philadelphia. Accommodation train runs between Catawissa and Williamsport.

We are obliged to appeal once more to our subscribers for help. It is not quite three years since the present owners took charge of the COLUMBIAN, and yet in that time there are THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS of unpaid subscriptions on our books, and nearly as much more standing out for advertising and job work. No farmer would be willing to sell his grain on three year's or even one year's credit, nor could any business man prosper by trusting so long, and yet there are hundreds in the county who appear to think that the printers can afford to wait until it is perfectly convenient for his debtors to settle up. When you read this paper stop and think whether you are enjoying your own property, or whether you are sponging on us for your news. No man of honor would expect his neighbor to furnish him with bread and butter for nothing, and yet it never seems to occur to anybody that they are eating our bread and butter when they neglect to pay for the paper. The crops are good this year and there is not a farmer in the county who cannot afford to pay for his newspaper. Then, treat us fairly, and pay for what you get, in order that we may pay others for what we get.

See notice on second page.

Mr. C. Unangst and wife are spending the summer at home.

L. P. Appleman Esq., is visiting his parents.

The Bloomsburg Banking Company declared a semi annual dividend of three per cent on Tuesday.

The heat of the past week has been intense. Showers came, but did not cool the atmosphere perceptibly.

A railroad ticket to Chicago and back for sale at this office very cheap. Good until December 31st 1878. tf

After October 1st 1878 all subscribers who owe from October 1st 1875 will be struck off the list, and the accounts collected by law at the rate of $2.50 a year. tf.

N. U. Funk Esq., has moved his law office from the Columbian building to the room in the Ent building next door to C. R. & W. J. Buckalew.

Owners of pigs should not allow them to run in the streets. Arrangements have been made by the council to fasten up all porkers and keep them securely until the fine is paid.

The farmers through the county are nearly done with their harvesting and the barns are groaning with a heavier and richer yield than has been known for some time.

The will of the late William Cameron of Lewisburg is to be contested. The case has been certified to this county and Judge Elwell will hear an argument in Lewisburg on August 13th.

The Fourth passed off very quietly in Bloomsburg. The fire companies went to Danville, and made a fine appearance on their way to the depot. The picnic in Col. Freeze's Grove was largely attended, and enjoyed by every body.

The *Montour American* says: Mr. Frank R. Thornton is expected back in a short time from his visit to California. The climate we learn does not agree with him, as he has been sick nearly all the time since he left here.

Hon. C. R. Buckalew and family, Judge Elwell and family, C. W. Miller and wife, C. P. Sloan and wife, C. B. Brockway, D. J. Waller and wife and many other citizens attended the celebration at Wilkesbarre last week.

FOR RENT CHEAP.—The first class office in the COLUMBIAN Building, heretofore occupied by N. U. Funk Esq. It is partly furnished. Apply to

C. B. BROCKWAY.
June 5 3w.

Hiram Troop, of Intercourse, Lancaster county, and his father were making a grain stack, and when his father went down he left a fork on the top of the stack. When the boy jumped down, the fork slid after and struck him on the right shoulder, penetrating to the lung, killing him almost instantly.

The *Republican* dated July 4th winds up an article on the Normal School by predicting for it a very "successful failure." What sort of a thing is that? We presume the writer used the word *future* instead of *failure*, but on such an occasion perhaps the public will overlook it if our contemporary over the way gets things mixed.

The *Republican* has the cheek to say that it is the only paper in town that prints the proceedings of the Town Council. If its editors will look over the files they will find that the COLUMBIAN contained full reports for two years before they were wide awake enough to think of it. They are now only imitating the enterprise of the COLUMBIAN.

Our thanks are due Maj. Evans, of Wyoming county, for courtesies shown at the Wyoming Centennial, and especially for the breezy ride behind his famous "Dolly Varden." The Major, we understand, will be a candidate for the Legislature in Wyoming county. He is thoroughly competent for the position, and if nominated would undoubtedly be elected.

LACKAWANNA COUNTY.—On last Monday he Governor, secretary of the commonwealth, and secretary of internal affairs, approved the report of the commissioners appointed to inquire into and make a report concerning the erection of the new county of Lackawanna and the governor forthwith issued his proclamation ordering an election to be held August 13th, on the question of the erection of said county.

We do not object to furnishing local news for the several papers of the county through the columns of the COLUMBIAN, but such matters as court proceedings we would like to have credit for, when they are copied *verbatim* from us. It is a job of not less than half a day to prepare them for publication, and we know of no reason why we should do this work for nearly all the other papers without receiving proper credit. If they would prepare them occasionally so we could clip, it would be another thing, but now it is all one sided.

MISERABLENESS.—The most wonderful and marvelous success, in cases where persons are sick or pining away from a condition of miserableness, that no one knows what ails them, (profitable patients for doctors,) is obtained by the use of Hop Bitters. They begin to cure from the first dose and keep it up until perfect health and strength is restored. Whoever is afflicted in this way need not suffer, when they can get Hop Bitters. See "Truths" and "Proverbs" in another column.

July 5 2w.

AN INTERESTING CASE.—Two young men named Appleman and Aldrich have been arrested and bound over to Court for violation of the fish laws. The decision of this question by the Court is a matter of considerable interest to all our readers, and when rendered will be given in full.

At a meetting of the Bloomsburg Rescue Hook and Ladder Co. No. 2 on the evening of the 5th inst., it was

Resolved, That the officers and members of the Rescue Hook and Ladder Company No. 2 of Bloomsburg unite in extending their thanks to the Goodwill Hose Company No. 4 of Danville for the hospitable and generous manner in which they were treated during their visit to Danville on the 4th inst. May the Goodwill Co., ever flourish. Danville papers please copy.

H. W. KAHLER,
Secretary R. H. & L. Co. No. 2.

A LESSON FOR PARENTS.—It is a powerful argument for parents to heed, in the report of the Eastern penitentiary for the year, that they give a summary of prison statistics since 1834, and of the 8,990 prisoners received, only 689 had trades when committed. Of those received during the year, nearly one-half were between 18 and 25 years, and only 95 had a trade. An idle man's brain is the devil's workshop, and a man with a trade is much less liable to become a criminal than one without a trade. Educate your boys in useful employments, learn them trades for which they have an aptitude, and you will best serve them, yourselves and the State.—*Clearfield Republican.*

A TERRIBLE SUICIDE.—We were pained to hear a report from Mt. Carmel on Tuesday morning that H. D. Rothermel, a prominent citizen of that place, and cashier of the Mt. Carmel Bank, had committed suicide by shooting himself in the head. He went to the bank at 5 o'clock in the morning, and after the bank opened he seemed to be in his usual condition. He was making an entry in a customer's book and stood at the desk with his pen in his hand. While the man was looking at him he seized a pistol and shot himself. We have no further particulars, and no reason is assigned for the terrible act. The deceased was about forty years of age, and leaves a wife and children. He was a man of excellent character, and had the reputation of being a faithful bank officer. —*Sunbury Gazette*

A MODEL FARM.—Among all the sights at Wyoming on the 3d of July, few had as much interest as the model farm of Frank Lee, Esq. We have not the time and space to give a special description of its admirable arrangements, but cannot refrain from alluding to his magnificant stallion "Marplot" sired by "Lemington" and "Lady Thorne" for dam. He was the admiration of all visitors. There were also some imported Ayrshire cattle which cost $500,00 a head, as well as first class Alderneys. Among the swine were some full blooded Berkshires, the sire of which cost $1000. The farm, the buildings, the stock, and the general arrangements are in every way complete. Gov. Hartranft, Don Cameron, and other distinguished visitors made a thorough inspection of the stock.

Last Wednesday night about 10 o'clock, Mrs. Joseph Cornelison who lives in one end of Hon. F. L. Shuman's building, corner Second and Pine streets, saw a bright light shining through the front window of the clothing store in the same building. Upon going to the window and looking in she saw a blaze of fire issuing from a spit-box filled with sawdust. She immediately informed Mr. Shuman who experienced no trouble in putting out the fire as it was confined exclusively to the box and contents which were burned to ashes. The theory as to the origin can be easily guessed—a cigar stump had been thrown into the box before the fire had left it. Great care should be exercised regarding the prevention of fires. Had the window curtain been put down when the store was closed, the light could not have been seen from the outside until the fire had obtained such headway as to have destroyed that and many other buildings adjoining.—*Catawissa Item.*

Temperance Orators who have been in the habit of seeking to make converts by telling of the vastness of the liquor traffic of this country and the enormous army of drunkards buried each year, while the ranks are being filled with fresh recruits, have been furnished with some "fixed ammunition" by Hon. Edward Young, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics. They can substitute fact for fancy now, and declare that there were in this country, in 1877, one hundred and sixty-six thousand liquor dealers licensed by the United Srtes Government. According to the estimates of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, the amount of money annually expended for liquor in the United States by consumers is six hundred millions of dollars, or, to be more exact, five hundred and ninety-six millions. This is the cost in dollars to the consumers only. No one has yet estimated what it costs to the non-consumer who helps to build and support the almshouse, prisons and penitentiaries, mainly used as storehouses for the fruits of the liquor traffic.

ROARING CREEK AND VICINITY.

Farmers are now at work harvesting the fruits of their labor.——Numidia has quite a typographer who does the printing for that section.——The Catawissa *News Item* has a weekly or bi-weekly correspondent from this place.——Mr. Chas. Krug of Bloomsburg will build the two new school houses to be erected in this township.——The funeral procession of Solomon Fetterman of Catawissa passed through here on its way to the Numidia cemetery on last Monday forenoon.——The Lutheran Reformed Sunday school of this place will hold a picnic on the 20th for the benefit of its library.——Several of the young folks of this place were highly delighted with their trip to Wyoming on the 3d and 4th.——The pupils of the Kernville school have become quite journalistic by editing a bi-weekly school journal. The school ended two weeks ago.——Mr. Reichard brought to our notice a stalk of wheat which measured five feet and eleven iches.——The bee-keepers have not been annoyed much by the sting of the bee in hiveing them as there have been very few young swarms yet, some anticipate a good honey crop.——In speaking of the picnics and festivals on the fourth inst., there were three or four in this township on that day. The McTyre appointment of Catawissa township being the centre of attraction in the evening.——The festival at the brick church in Roaringcreek township on the 15th ult., was sparsely attended during the day, however in the evening there were more present. Addresses were made by Rev. Gouldin, Guss and a few remarks were made in regard to the grange movement by E. M. Tewksbury. ——S. R. Carl was very unfortunate during the thunder shower of the 27th ult., by having two horses killed by lightning whilst the third horse standing between those two was left uninjured. Two hogs which were near the barn at the time were also killed, it being a cold stroke the barn was very slightly damaged. ——Some thieves entered the shoe-shop of Wm. Yost on the night of the 23 ult., by having keys and unlocking the door; after they left the shop Mr. Yost was minus one pair calf boots, two pair shoes, one pair slippers and about fifty cents in money, the entire lot being worth he thinks fifteen dollars.

MAX.

The Persian Diver brings up no pearl from the depths of the sea which can surpass in radiant purity a complexion beautified by Glenn's Sulphur Soap. A stable accessory of the bath and the toilet.

Beautiful Shades of Black or Brown are produced by Hill's Hair Dye.

July 12 4w.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Monday evening July 3d, Council met and adjourned until Friday evening July 5th.

Friday evening Council met pursuant to adjournment. President and all the members were present. Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

On motion of Messrs. Rabb and Sharpless it was ordered that a gas post be put at the corner of Seventh and Iron streets. The President being called upon for a report in the matter of securing lower rates for gas for the Town, presented an agreement with the Gas Company which was accepted by the council, on motion of Rabb and Sharpless. This was a contract for lighting the Town with gas until midnight for two years, at $1,48 a month per post.

The Street Commissioner presented his report for June, and on motion of Elwell and Holmes it was referred back for correction by inserting the number of days' work done by each person and for itemized bills for materials furnished for streets, and when so corrected to be submitted to the President, and if approved by him, the Secretary shall draw orders for same.

On motion of Messrs. Drinker and Sharpless it was ordered that Town Treasurer be instructed to hold the tax roll for the year 1878 thirty days longer from July 10th 1878 before imposing 5 per cent. additional on those who fail to pay before that time, and that the Treasurer be required to advertise the same as required by law, at his own expense.

A petition from residents of Fifth street asking for the grading and repairing of said street from Market to East street was presented. On motion of Elwell and Holmes it was ordered that Fifth street be graded and repaired, as requested. Mr. Rabb moved to amend by making the motion to repair where necessary, which was lost. On motion of Elwell and Sharpless it was ordered that the street commissioner or some one for him be instructed to go through the streets and alleys of the town to remove all filth, garbage, or other offensive matter found in the public highways, and to report to the President if any such matter be found on private property.

F. Hendershoot requested a crossing on Iron street, ordered to be entered.

Messrs. Elwell and Rabb moved that the Chief of Police be instructed to repair the fence of the pound. Elwell and Rabb were appointed a committee to secure rooms for the fire companies.

Mr. Elwell gave notice that he would present a Health ordinance at next meeting.

The following bills were ordered paid.

C. G. Barkley legal services	$22.31
Gas Company	85.25
J. S. Evans, hammer handles &c,	8.10
J. C. Sterner	9.00
C. M. Vanderslice, printing	23.00
Jas. Thomas, Constable	9.25
Bloomsburg Iron Co., cast steel	10.66
O. A. Jacoby, cobble stone	14.19
Samuel Shaffer Sr., work on roads	34.25
Secretary for one month	15.00

TWO HEROES.—There is nothing finer in heroic quality than to simply stick to one's post in the face of danger or of certain death, if the safety of others is assured by it, or even brought more near. When a man holds a trust with his life, there is no need to look for other definition of a hero, whatever the trust may be. Even with the ordinary chances of travel there will doubtless always be room, so long as tracks are laid and trains run, to prove the stuff that engineers are made of, but when villainy takes the form of obstructing tracks, or pulling up rails, with the fiendish intention of putting hundreds of lives in peril, it is well to tell along with the story what two men did to save a train. Very likely George Babe and his son, the engineer and fireman of the wrecked train on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore road on Saturday night, saw as good chance for their lives, after the engine left the track, as it ran along six hundred feet or so, as many a man who has jumped and saved himself, leaving the passengers to their fate. But as the old-fashioned honor makes the captain the last to leave the sinking ship, so this father and son stood at their posts and were killed. There is no need to take account of probabilities, nor what might have come about had they saved themselves: the lives entrusted to them were all saved, and they died at their duty. The officer who leads a forlorn hope and falls in front of his men is no greater hero than the railway engineer, fireman or brakesman who stands by his train in wreck to the death.—*Ledger.*

WHAT TO DO IN CASE OF SUNSTROKE.

The New York Board of Health publishes the following for guidance in treating cases of sunstroke:

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
No. 301 Mott street New York.

Sunstroke is caused by excessive heat, and especially if the weather is "muggy." It is more apt to occur on the second, third or fourth day of a heated term than on the first. Loss of sleep, worry, excitement, close sleeping is more apt to attack those working in the sun, and especially between the hours of 11 o'clock in the morning and four o'clock in the afternoon. On hot days wear thin clothing. Have as cool sleeping rooms as possible. Avoid loss of sleep and all unnecessary fatigue. If working in doors, and where there is artificial heat—laundries etc., see that the room is well ventilated.

If working in the sun, wear a light hat (not black, as it absorbs heat,) straw, etc., and put inside of it, on the head, a wet cloth on a large green leaf; frequently lift the hat from the head and see that the cloth is wet. Do not check prespiration, but drink what water you need to keep it up, as perspiration prevents the body from being overheated. Have, whenever possible, an additional shade, as a thin umbrella, when walking, a canvass or board cover when working in the sun. When much fatigued do not go to work, but be excused from work, especially after 11 o'clock in the morning on very hot days, if the work is in the sun. If a feeling of fatigue, dizziness, headache or exhaustion occurs, cease work immediately, lie down in a shady and cool place; apply cold cloths to and pour cold water over head and neck. If any one is overcome by the heat send immediately for the nearest good physician. While waiting for the physician give the person cool drinks of water or cold black tea, or cold coffee, if able to swallow. If the skin is hot and dry sponge with or pour cold water over the body and limbs, and apply to the head pounded ice wrapped in a towel or other cloth. If there is no ice at hand keep a cold cloth on the head, and pour cold water on it as well as on the body.

If the person is pale, very faint and pulse feeble, let him inhale ammonia for a few seconds, or give him a teaspoonful of aromatic spirits of ammonia in two tablespoonfuls of water with a little sugar. By order of the board.

C. F. CHANDLER, President.
EMMONS CLARK, Secretary.

AN UNDENIABLE TRUTH.

You deserve to suffer, and if you lead a miserable, unsatisfactory life in this beautiful world, it is entirely your own fault and there is only one excuse for you,—your unreasonable prejudice and skepticism, which has killed thousands. Personal knowledge and common sense reasoning will soon show you that Green's August Flower will cure you of Liver Complaint, or Dyspepsia, with all its miserable effects such as sick headache, palpitation of the heart, sour stomach, habitual costiveness, dizziness of the head, nervous prostation, low spirits, &c. Its sales now reach every town on the Western Continent and not a druggist but will tell you of its wonderful cures. You can buy a sample bottle for 10 cents. Three doses will relieve you. june 14-tf ji

IN MEMORIAM.

REV. GEORGE C. DRAKE.

It is with feelings of sincere sorrow that we chronicle this week the death of one of our most venerable and honored citizens. The Rev. Geo. C. Drake, for almost thirty years a resident of this Borough, departed this life at his residence on Thursday, June 27th, in the seventy-third year of his age. Mr. Drake had been in feeble health for some time before his death. A few Sundays since he was stricken down with vertigo, and from this attack he never rallied. He gradually grew weaker until last Thursday afternoon, when at about 5 o'clock, he expired. His death was painless and very peaceful. With scarcely a struggle he fell asleep. We have no words of fulsome praise of the deceased to write at this time, but we know that our readers will thank us for a brief sketch of his life and services.

The Rev. George C Drake was born at Wilkesbarre on the 26th of May, 1806. He was educated at the old Wilkesbarre Academy. After leaving school he read law, was admitted to the bar and followed his profession for some time. At length he determined to consecrate his life to preaching the Word of Life, and soon begun acting as a lay-reader at St. Paul's Church, Bloomsburg. He was admitted to the Deaconate of the Episcopal Church in 1833, and ordained priest in a year or two. After his ordination he was called to the Rectorship at St. Paul's, where his lay ministration had been greatly appreciated by the people. From Bloomsburg he went to Schuylkill Haven. Everywhere he preached at several missions in addition to his regular parochial services. In 1849 he received a call to St. James' Church Muncy, and assumed charge of the parish in March of that year. His rectorship extended over more than eight years, during which time many good works were begun. It was during his rectorship that the old brick Church was torn down, and the Chapel built. The Rectory was also erected under him, and a subscription paper started for the erection of a new Church. In 1857 Mr. Drake resigned his charge and, being in delicate health, retired from active service. He, however, always held himself in readiness to perform any good work that came under his notice, and as long as he was able, never failed to visit the sick and the afflicted. His life during all these thirty years of his residence in Muncy was very consistent with his profession. He never forgot that he was a disciple of Jesus Christ.

The funeral, which was held on Monday afternoon, was attended by large numbers of our citizens who thus showed their appreciation of the character of deceased. The services were held at St. James Church, which was most beautifully decorated with flowers The Rev. J. Milton Peck, of Danville, officiated, and the Rev. J. H. Hopkins, S. T. D., of Williamsport delivered the address. The Rev. Messrs. E. N. Lightner, of Muncy, and Wm. Morrall, of Montoursville, were also present in the Chancel. At the grave, in addition to the services by the clergy, a brief portion of the burial service of the Masonic Order was also read. This was most appropriate, for Mr. Drake was for very many years a faithful member of that fraternity, many members of which attended the funeral in a body.

In closing this brief and imperfect memorial, we would offer a few words of sympathy to the bereaved ones in this hour of their affliction. But words seem very weak at a time like this, and the most loving tribute can bring but little comfort to sorrowing hearts. After all, no words of ours can convey half so much comfort as these glorious words a part of which The Church directs to be read over the open grave of Her Children:

"Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord. Even so saith the Spirit, for they rest from their labors, and their works do follow them."—*Muncy Luminary.*

THE FOURTH AT DANVILLE.

About midnight preceding the fourth the air was disturbed by the noise of the ringing of bells and the firing of cannons and smaller artillery. This latter was kept up until about five o'clock, when the bells again pealed forth and rang on incessantly until the noise was almost unbearable and sleep impossible. Young America was surely let loose and was determined to make himself heard.

In the morning the following organizations arrived to take part in the celebration. The Friendship and Independent Fire Companies of Shamokin. Catawissa Band, Friendship Fire Co., No. 1. and Rescue Hook and Ladder Co., No. 2. of Bloomsburg, with Back Horn Band, and Drum Corps.

The parade was formed on Market Square about 10 o'clock and moved over the following route: Down Ferry to Front, up Front to Honeymoon, out Honeymoon to Market, down Market to Church, out Church to Bloom, up Bloom to Ash, out Ash to Centre, down Centre to Ferry, out Ferry to Spruce, down Spruce to Mill, up Mill to Mahoning, down Mahoning, to Chestnut, out Chestnut to Market, up Market, to the Square.

The Judges and Staff took their positions in the centre of the Square, and the column passed in review. The Bands, Soldiers and Civic societies were marched in the rear of the staff and were dismissed, the Firemen were counter-marched and inspected and then dismissed.

The parade was two hours in passing over the route. It was a very creditable one and reflected much honor upon the committee of arrangements, who were untiring in their efforts to make it a success.

The judges appointed to select the best equipped fire company, failed to agree in their selection and therefore that prize was not awarded. We understand it lay between the Washington and Good Will Fire Companies.

The contest between the different companies as to which could run three hundred yards, unreel three hundred feet of hose and throw a stream of water in the shortest time, created much excitement. The following is the record given each company by the judges:

	M.	S.
Friendship No. 1 of Danville	1	32½
Washington No. 2 of Danville	1	51½
Friendship, Bloomsburg	2	6½
Friendship, Shamokin	2	16
Continental No. 3, of Danville	No time	
Good Will No. 4, of Danville	"	"
Cataract Juniors No. 5, of Danville	1	45

The visiting companies labored under the disadvantage of being unacquainted with the plugs, which caused them to lose some time. Our Friendship boys say that by some foul play the water was not allowed to run through their hose until eleven seconds after they were ready for it, and claim that it was a set up job to keep the prize money in Danville. During the run four of the Friendship boys were greatly affected by the heat, viz: George Thomas, John Yost, Edward Yost and Bion Hagenbuch. The first prize was awarded to the Friendship and the second to the Washington company, both of Danville. Altogether the celebration was a success.

LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER

Is the best Blood Remedy in the world. Tetter, Scrofula, Chronic Sore, Pimples, and all Blood diseases yield to its wonderful influence. Pure Blood is the guarantee of health. Read "It cured my son of Scrofula."—*E. Brooks, Pineyville, O.* "It cured my child of Erysipelas."—*Wm. B. Kaufman, Lee Centre, Pa.* Price $1. R. E. SELLEY & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa. *Sold by Druggists and Country Stores Eeverywhere.*

apr 19, '78-1y* e o w z

Settling the Indians.

A dispatch received at the army headquarters from General Howard, dated at "The head of Birch Creek, July 8," says he found the Indians in force on the 8th, near the head of Butler creek. He advanced two columns, one under General Throckmorton, consisting of two companies of artillery, one of infantry and a few volunteers, and the other under Colonel Bernard, consisting of seven companies of cavalry and twenty of Robbins' scouts, General Howard accompanying the latter column. Bernard's scouts notified him of the vicinity of the hostiles, when the cavalry moved forward at a trot over three foot hills over a mile in ascent. The Indians were stronly posted on a rocky crest. One company were left with the pack train. The other deployed and advanced handsomely.

The ascent is described as steeper than that of Missionary Ridge, but no man broke ranks, though several saddles were emptied and as many horses killed. The enemy was driven from its position to another height in the rear of the greater elevation, and crowned with a natural defense of lava beds. In twenty minutes this position was also stormed from different sides at once, and a rapid pursuit commenced of the flying Indians, who abandoned their horses, provisions, ammunition and camp material. The hostiles made for a thick timber crowning Blue Ridge and made another stand, but were again dislodged and pushed four or five miles further into the mountains. The rough country and the great exhaustion of the men and horses caused a cessation of the pursuit for the day.

In this engagement five enlisted men were wounded and about twenty horses killed. It is impossible to state the loss of the enemy. Their women and children and best horses were moved before the fight began, apparently in the direction of Grand Ronde, and the hostiles fled in that direction.

A BENEVOLENT WORK.—The Methodist Church of New York is constantly engaged in providing for the increase of its borders. To a separate organization has been committed the work of extending the influence of the church. Rev. Wm. P. Corbitt, the famous revivalist, is chairman of this committee of extension—and he need to be a martyr of neuralgia. His cure he ascribes to Giles' Liniment Iodide Ammonia.

Sold by all druggists. Send for pamphlet.

Dr. GILES,
451 Sixth Avenue, N. Y.

Trial size 25 cents.

FAT PEOPLE.—Corpulent people can be reduced from two to five pounds per week without starvation, by using Allan's Anti-Fat, a purely vegetable and perfectly harmless remedy. It acts on the food in the stomach, neutralizing all saccharine and oleaginous matter.

383 *Washington Street, BOSTON, Mass. May* 21st, 1878.

BOTANIC MEDICINE CO., Buffalo, N. Y.:

Gentlemen.—Without special change of diet, two bottles of Allan's Anti-Fat reduced me four and one-half pounds.

Yours respectfully,
M. A. BUSH.

Hundreds of letters similar to the above have been received by the Botanic Medicine Co. Anti-Fat sold by all druggists.

TWO SCENES.

Scene 1st.—Two lovers by moonlight alone. He: "You ought to know I love you darling," She looks down, blushes and—snuffs. He: "Don't you love me just the least little bit?" She: "Yes (snuff), I love you ever so much (snuff); I could die for you." (Snuff and kisses *ad infinitum.*)

Scene 2d.—One year after marriage. He: "Confound it! I wish you would break yourself of that disgusting habit of snuffing." She (decreasingly): "I can't help it, Charlie, I've had the catarrh four or five years." He: "Forgive me, dear, I didn't mean to be cross, but in the name of Cupid, get some of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. They say it is a sure cure. You know Ed. Brown, they said he was incurable, and it cured him completely." She: "I'll do any thing to please you, Charlie." (Interesting tableau.)

IN THE WHOLE HISTORY OF MEDICINE,

No preparation has ever performed such marvellous cures, or maintained so wide a reputation, as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which is recognized as the world's remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs. Its long continued series of wonderful cures in all climates has made it universally known as a safe and reliable agent to employ. Against ordinary colds, which are the forerunners of more serious disorders, it acts speedily and surely, always relieving suffering, and often saving life. The protection it affords, by its timely use in the throat and lung disorders of children, make it an invaluable remedy to be kept always on hand in every home. No person can afford to be without it, and those who have once used it never will. From their knowledge of its composition and effects, Physicians use the Cherry Pectoral extensively in their practice, and Clergymen recommend it. It is absolutely certain in its remedial effects, and will always cure where cures are possible.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

jl no 1.

Marriages.

FAHRINGER—RUPP.—On the 4th inst., at Numedia, Columbia county, by Peter Swank, Esq., Mr. Reuben Fahringer and Miss Elizabeth Rupp, all of Lemont township.

KREIGH—WANICK.—On the 4th inst., by the Rev. E. H. Leisenring, Mr. George Kreigh to Miss Hattie Wanick, both of Catawissa, Pa.

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$ 1.00
Rye "	.70
Corn, new, "	.50
Oats " "	.30
Flour per barrel	6.50
Cloverseed	
Flaxseed	1.80
Butter	.16
Eggs	.14
Tallow	.06
Potatoes	.50
Dried Apples	.6
Hams	.12½
Sides & Shoulders	.07
Lard per pound	.09
Hay per ton	16.00
Beeswax	.26
Timothy Seed	2.00

QUOTATIONS FOR COAL.

No. 4 on Wharf	$ 3.00 per Ton
No. 5 " "	$ 3.75 "
No. 6 " "	$ 3.00 "
Blacksmith's Lump on Wharf	$ 3.00 "
" Bituminous "	$ 4.00 "

STATEMENT.

George Steadman and Samuel Hess Secretaries, Supervisors in account with sugarloaf township, for year ending April 8, A. D. 1878.

	Dr.	Cr.
Amount of duplicates for 1877,	788 30	
To cash collected,	12 56	
By orders and receipts		64 49
" Exonerations		3 52
" Time as supervisor, S. Hess		70 00
" " Steadman, time settled		
" In account by offset		
" Work done on road		634 56
" Attending settlement		1 50
To order given for balance	99 91	
	774 77	774 77

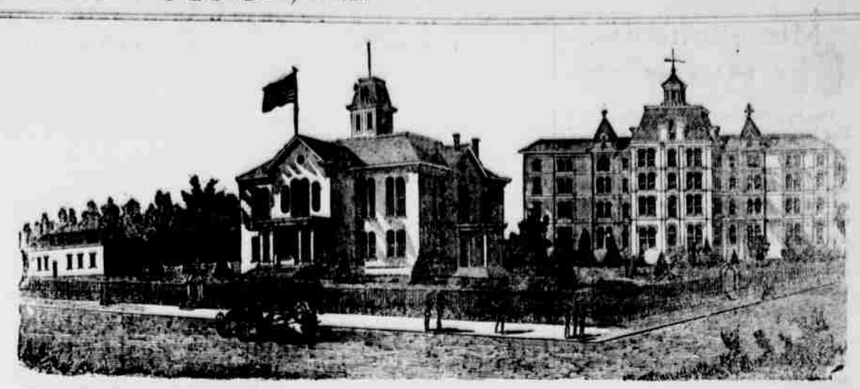
The following is the indebtedness of said township.
To orders unpaid for year of 1875 $01 55
" orders unpaid for year of 1876 281 47
" orders unpaid for year of 1877 585 74
" June 3, 1878 $1018 76

The above is a correct statement as the account stands on the town book,
By order of auditors.

HENRY C. HESS,
AARON FRITZ,
ELIJAH PETERMAN.

Attest: ANDREW LAUBACH, Clerk.
June 14 tf.

PUBLIC SALE HAND BILLS
Printed at this Office
ON SHORTEST NOTICE AND AT THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS.



BLOOMSBURG STATE NORMAL SCHOOL
SIXTH NORMAL SCHOOL DISTRICT.
Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

Rev. D. J. WALLER, Jr., A. M., Principal.

THIS SCHOOL, as at present constituted, offers the very best facilities for Professional and Classical learning.
Buildings spacious, inviting and commodious; completely heated by steam, well ventilated, lighted by gas, and furnished with a bountiful supply of pure, soft spring water.
Location healthful, and easy of access. Teachers experienced, efficient, and alive to their work. Discipline, firm but kind, uniform and thorough. Expenses moderate. Fifty cents a week deduction to all expecting to teach. Students admitted at any time. Rooms reserved when desired.
Courses of study prescribed by the State:

I. Model School. II. Preparatory. III. Elementary. IV. Classical.

Adjunct Courses: I. Academic. II. Commercial. III. Course in Music. IV. Course in Art. V. Course in Physical Culture.

The Elementary, Scientific and Classical Courses are PROFESSIONAL, and Students graduating therein, receive State Diplomas, conferring the followin corresponding Degrees; Master of the Elements; Master of the Sciences; Master of the Classics. Graduates in the other Courses receive Normal Certificates their attainments, signed by the Officers of the Board of Tdustees.
The course of study prescribed by the State is liberal, and the Scientific and Classical courses are not inferior to those of our best Colleges.
The State requires a higher order of citizenship. The times demand it. It is one of the prime objects of this School to help to secure it, by furnishing intelligent and efficient Teachers for her Schools. To this end it solicits young persons of good abilities and good purposes,—those who desire to improve their time and their talents, as students. To all such it promises aid in developing their powers, and abundant opportunities for well paid labor after leaving School. For Catalogue, address the Principal.

HON. WILLIAM ELWELL, President Board of Trustees.
Sept. 8, '76.

LIVER IS KING.

The Liver is the imperial organ of the whole human system, as it controls the life, health and happiness of man. When it is disturbed in its proper action, all kinds of ailments are the natural result. The digestion of food, the movements of the heart and blood, the action of the brain and nervous system, are all immediately connected with the workings of the Liver. It has been successfully proved that Green's August Flower is unequalled in curing all persons afflicted with Dyspepsia or Liver Complaint and Stomach. Sample bottles to try, 10 cents Positively sold in all towns on the Western Continent. Three doses will prove that it is just what you want.

June 7 tf.

Business Notices

For a Summer Hat go to Lowenberg's.

For a Nobby Summer Suit go to D. Lowenberg's.

For a nice Straw Hat go to D. Lowenberg's.

For a Nice White Vest go to D. Lowenberg's.

Latest Style and Lowest prices always to be found at D. Lowenberg's.

For a cheap Suit of Clothes go to D. Lowenberg's.

Parasol's low at I. W. Hartman's.

White Goods, Linens, Hamburg Edgings, and a full line of Trimming at Clark & Wolf's.

Call at McKinney's for Shoes.

P. S. Bates makes a specialty of repairing watches, clocks, jewelry, silverware, or anything else in his line of business. He always insures a first-class job and is prompt with his work.

DOBBIN'S ELECTRIC SOAP.
Having obtained the agency of this
CELEBRATED SOAP
for Bloomsburg and vicinity, I append the opinion of some of our best people as to its merits.

"I have used Dobbin's Electric Soap made by I. L. Cragin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., for washing about ten years, and think it superior to any other. Mrs. C. G. Barkley."

"We have used Dobbin's Electric Soap and find it superior to any other or *all others.*
Mrs. W. H. Jacoby,
Mrs. B. H. Stohner.

I desire all my friends and customers to *Give this Soap one Trial,*
so that they may know just how good the Best Soap in the United States is.

J. H. MAIZE,
july 12, '78-1y Bloomsburg, Pa.

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Spring 1878.

Miscellaneous.

A Tree-Agent Treed.

The July Scribner contains the concluding installment of Mr. F. R. Stockton's droll "Rudder Grange" sketches, which are to be published in book form in the fall. One of the incidents of this last sketch is quoted below. The proprietor of Rudder Grange, returning from a drive with Euphemia, his wife, finds a tramp in one of his trees and a tree-agent (in another near by, with his savage dog, Lord Edward, plying between. The following scene ensues:

"This one," said Pomona, "is a tree-man ——"

"I should think so," said I, as I caught sight of a person in gray trowsers standing among the branches of a cherry-tree not very far from the kitchen door. The tree was not a large one, and the branches were not strong enough to allow him to sit down on them, although they supported him well enough, as he stood close to the trunk just out of reach of Lord Edward.

"This is a very unpleasant position, sir," said he, when I reached the tree. "I simply came into your yard, on a matter of business, and finding that raging beast attacking a person in a tree, I had barely time to get up into this tree myself, before he dashed at me. Luckily I was out of his reach; but I very much fear I have lost my property."

"No, he hasn't," said Pomona. "It was a big book he dropped. I picked it up and took it into the house. It's full of pictures of pears and peaches and flowers. I've been lookin' at it. That's how I knew what he was. And there was no call for his gittin up a tree. Lord Edward never would have gone after him if he hadn't run as if he had guilt on his soul."

"I suppose, then," said I, addressing the individual in the cherry-tree, "that you came here to sell me some trees."

"Yes, sir," said he quickly, "trees, shrubs, vines, evergreens,—everything suitable for a gentleman's country villa. I can sell you something quite remarkable, sir, in the way of cherry-trees,—French ones, just imported; bear fruit three times the size of anything that could be produced on a tree like this. And pears—fruit of the finest flavor and enormous size——"

"Yes," said Pomona. "I seen them in the book. But they must grow on a ground vine. No tree couldn't hold such pears as them."

Here Euphemia reproved Pomona's forwardness, and I invited the tree agent to get down out of the tree.

"Thank you," said he; "but not while that dog is loose. If you will kindly chain him up, I will get my book, and show you specimens of some of the finest small fruit in the world, all imported from the first nurseries of Europe—the Red-gold Amber Muscat grape,—the——"

"Oh, please let him down!" said Euphemia, her eyes beginning to sparkle.

I slowly walked toward the tramp tree, revolving various matters in my mind. We had not spent much money on the place during the winter, and we now had a small sum which we intended to use for the advantage of the farm, but had not yet decided what to do with it. It behooved me to be careful.

I told Pomona to run and get me the dog-chain, and I stood under the tree, listening, as well as I could, to the tree-agent talking to Euphemia, and paying no attention to the impassioned entreaties of the tramp in the crotch above me. When the chain was brought, I hooked one end of it in Lord Edward's collar, and then I took a firm grasp of the other. Telling Pomona to bring the tree-agent's book from the house, I called to that individual to get down from his tree. He promptly obeyed, and, taking the book from Pomona, began to show the pictures to Euphemia.

"You had better hurry, sir," I called out. "I can't hold this dog very long." And, indeed, Lord Edward had made a run toward the agent, which jerked me very forcibly in his direction. But a movement by the tramp had quickly brought the dog back to his more desired victim.

"If you will just tie up that dog, sir," said the agent, "and come this way, I would like to show you the Meltinagua pear,—dissolves in the mouth like snow, sir; trees will bear next year."

"Oh, come look at the Royal Sparkling Ruby grape!" cried Euphemia. "It glows in the sun like a gem."

"Yes," said the agent, "and fills the air with fragrance during the whole month of September——"

"I tell you," I shouted, "I can't hold this dog another minute! The chain is cutting the skin off my hands. Run, sir, run! I'm going to let go!"

"Run! run!" cried Pomona. "Fly for your life!"

The agent now began to be frightened, and shut up his book.

"If you only could see the plates, sir, I'm sure——"

"Are you ready?" I cried, as the dog, excited by Pomona's wild shouts, made a bolt in his direction.

"Good-day, if I must ——" said the agent, as he hurried to the gate. But there he stopped.

"There is nothing, sir," he said, "that would so improve your place as a row of the Spitzenberg Sweet scented Balsam fir along this fence. I'll sell you three year old trees ——"

"He's loose!" I shouted, as I dropped the chain.

In a second the agent was on the other side of the gate. Lord Edward made a dash toward him; but, stopping suddenly, flew back to the tree of the tramp.

"If you should conclude, sir," said the tree-agent, looking over the fence, "to have a row of those firs along here——"

"My good sir," said I, "there is no row of firs there now, and the fence is not very high. My dog, as you see, is very much excited, and I cannot answer for the consequences if he takes it into his head to jump over."

The tree-agent turned and walked slowly away.

Pigs with Solid Hoofs and Pigs that are not Pigs.

In Texas there are pigs whose hoofs are not divided like those of ordinary pigs, but are each in one solid piece.

If this is true it is a strange thing; but here's something that seems even stranger still:

The Guinea-pig is not a pig, and there are no Guinea-pigs in Guinea. However, there are plenty in Guiana, and, as the names of these places are very much alike, perhaps people got mixed in calling them. The places are far enough apart, though; but this you can see by your maps.

At any rate the Guinea-pig is a sort of cousin of the squirrel and rabbit, and is fond of potato and apple peelings, carrot-tops, parsley, and cabbage; but he likes best the leaves from the tea-pot.—*Jack in the Pulpit, St. Nicholas for July.*

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

PARIS LETTER.

A French Military pageant. Sixty thousand little French Soldiers in nice uniforms. Splendid gilt-edged Cavalry. The man on horseback and his brilliant suite. The Exposition likely to prove a financial success. What it cost and what it will bring. Many International congresses. Streets lighted by Electricity.

Yesterday Americans in Paris were able to see a pageant, common enough in Europe, but such as happily cannot be seen on our side of the Atlantic. Sixty thousand troops, cavalry, infantry and artillery, were reviewed at the Bois de Bologne, a large park just without the walls of the city. It was an impressive spectacle both on account of the large number in line and the excellence of their drill and equipment. Further than this but little can be said. The men were not fine specimens physically. With here and there an exceptional individual the infantry would be called little men in America, and, if, as is urged by military theorists, the success of military operations in the future will depend much upon the intelligence of the common soldier. Judging from appearances, France has little prospect of re-achieving her lost prestige. It may have been all in the eye, but it was impossible to look at those long columns of neatly dressed red pantalooned, blue-coated little soldiers, without imagining signs of the deficient moral, mental and physical stamina that enabled the Prussians to hurl them with such ease from the Rhine upon the city of Paris. They would not do it with the same ease today, because there is much serious determination in these soldiers, with all their conceit. They explain their defeat upon the theory that they were sold out by their generals, and when we remember that Bazaine surrendered 150,000 men, without the first attempt to cut his way through, there would seem to be some plausibility in their explanation. The French cavalry about Paris, are fine looking picked men, splendidly mounted, wearing brass helmets, and breast plates, and high top boots. They are armed with heavy sabres; but I do not think there is any doubt that Sheridan's or Wade Hampton's cavalry, armed with Spencer rifles, could overthrow twice their number of these men. If the issue depended on a square charge, of course the American cavalry would be worsted. But with the long range repeating rifle, many a saddle would be emptied and many a horse disabled before those glittering fellows could get within sabre length. The Marshall President was very conspicuous at the review, surrounded by a brilliant staff. He makes a pretty good appearance on horseback, though his face is rather weak, his stomach a little large, and his legs somewhat slim. McMahon is not very popular in Paris, but thousands of people stood in the Champs Elysee and along the boulevard des Italiens to see see him return from the review. Finally he came in a large open carriage drawn at a smart trot by four black horses, the two rear horses being ridden by postillions in glove fitting jackets white glove fitting pantaloons, and high top boots. Two horsemen uniformed like the postillions trotted behind the carriage.

Notwithstanding the large number of people that left the city to attend the review, there was no diminution of the crowd that went to the Exhibition, which, considering the impulse that will have been given to commerce and industry, and the consequent development of public wealth may henceforward be considered a complete success. The total expense of constructing and preparing the Exhibition amounts to 45,300,000 fr. It is estimated that the receipts will reach 34,500,000 fr. It must be remembered that the enterprise will increase the income derived from the indirect taxes. The government expects an excess of revenue of 10,000,000 fr. but it is probable that this sum will be below the reality.

The international congress of agriculture has closed, and it will be followed by a series of international congresses that will be held in the Trocadero palace in the following order: Congress for the unification of the numbering of cottons, congress of charitable and providence institutions, congress of demography, congress of ethnographic sciences, congress for the study and improvement of means of transport, congress of architecture, congress for the discussion of sanitary measures, congress of civil engineers, congress of Anthropological science, congress of commerce and industry, congress of meteorology, congress of geology, congress for the discussion of patents, trade marks, labels, etc.

The feasibility of lighting strees by electricity is having a very thorough test in Par is at present. For more than a month the Avenue del Opera has been illuminated in this way, and thousands of promenaders are nightly attracted by the beautiful white light that makes the gas lamp appear like a tallow candle. The effect of the light is not comparable to any other that I have seen: it is luminous and steady, something like the light of the full moon, but brighter. These lamps on the Avenue are placed about three times as far from each other as it is customary to place gas lamps, and the illumination, I would guess, is at least four times as powerful. The electric lights have been adopted in some theatres. A thing that recommends them for warm weather is that they generate no heat.

C. A. S.

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R. MCDERMOTT,
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JOHN APPEL, North Branford, Conn.

Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, April 22, '76.
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A. WELCH.

P. S.—I am now using it on Littleton's right fore leg.

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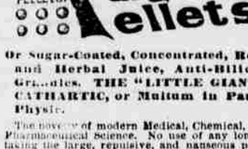

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